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In the Claims

1 1. (currently amended) An endovascular apparatus for
2 developing an inflammatory response in a body cavity with cellular manipulation
3 comprising:
4 a separable implant comprised at least in part of at least one
5 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer to cause permanent blockage of flow
6 of blood in the body cavity by inducing the formation of scar tissue therein; and
7 an endovascular placement device associated with said separable implant
8 adapted to dispose said implant into said body cavity.

1 2. - 6. (cancelled)

1 7. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer is at least one polymer selected from
3 the group consisting of ~~polyglycolic acid, poly-glycolic acid/poly-L-lactic acid~~
4 copolymers, polycaprolactone, polyhydroxybutyrate/hydroxyvalerate copolymers,
5 poly-L-lactide, and polydioxanone, ~~polycarbonates, and polyanhydrides.~~

6 8. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1_2-wherein
7 said biocompatible and bioabsorbable protein is at least one protein selected
8 from the group consisting of fibrinogen, fibronectin, vitronectin, and laminin, ~~and~~
9 gelatin.

1 9. - 10. (cancelled)

1 11. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer promotes cellular manipulation,
3 controlled inflammatory response and vascular healing.

1 12. (currently amended) A method for creating an inflammatory
2 response in a body cavity comprising:
3 causing permanent blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity by
4 inducing the formation of scar tissue therein by providing a separable implant
5 having a form and comprised at least in part of at least one biocompatible and
6 bioabsorbable polymer; and
7 disposing said separable implant into said body cavity.

1 13. (original) The method of claim 12 further providing said
2 implant with a noncollagenous protein.

1 14. (original) The method of claim 12 further providing said
2 implant with a growth factor.

1 15. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein providing said
2 implant with a growth factor comprises providing said implant with a vascular
3 endothelial growth factor.

1 16. (original) The method of claim 14 wherein providing said
2 implant with a growth factor comprises providing said implant with a basic
3 fibroblast growth factor.

1 17. (cancelled)

1 18. (original) The method of claim 12 wherein providing said
2 separable implant comprised with said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer
3 comprises providing said implant with at least one polymer selected from the
4 group consisting of polyglycolic acid, poly~glycolic acid/poly-L-lactic acid
5 copolymers, polycaprolactone, polyhydroxybutyrate/hydroxyvalerate copolymers,
6 poly-L-lactide, polydioxanone, polycarbonates, and polyanhydrides.

1 19. (original) The method of claim 13 wherein providing said
2 separable implant comprised with said biocompatible and bioabsorbable protein

3 comprising providing at least one protein selected from the group consisting of
4 fibrinogen, fibronectin, vitronectin, laminin, and gelatin.

1 20. – 21.

2 22. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said biocompatible
3 and bioabsorbable polymer does not elicit intense chronic foreign body reaction.

1 23. - 24. (cancelled)

1 25. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer has a selected composition to provide
3 a controlled degradation time to thereby control intravascular inflammatory
4 reactions.

1 26. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer regenerates tissue through the
3 interaction of immunologic cells.

1 27. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer stimulates cellular infiltration and
3 proliferation in the process of degradation to accelerate fibrosis.

1 28. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer accelerates fibrosis within an
3 aneurysm to more strongly anchor said implant than does metal coils.

1 29. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer is characterized by generating more
3 connective tissue and a less unorganized clot than metal coils so that an
4 aneurysm in which said implant is disposed is more resistant to a water hammer
5 effect of pulsatile blood than when treated by metal coils.

1 30. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1 where the
2 implant comprises a coil and where said biocompatible and bioabsorbable
3 polymer restricts compaction of the coil ~~coil compaction~~ by accelerated scar
4 formation.

1 31. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer restricts aneurysm recanalization by
3 accelerated scar formation.

1 32. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer induces organized connective tissue to
3 fill an aneurysm and to retract said aneurysm over time due to maturation of

4 collagen fibers to reduce aneurysm size and decrease aneurysm compression on
5 brain parenchyma or cranial nerves.

1 33. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer is less thrombogenic than metal coils
3 and accelerates aneurysm healing with less thrombogenicity.

1 34. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1 where said
2 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer comprises a mixture of polyglycolic/
3 poly-L-lactic acid copolymers with a 90/10 molar ratio of glycolic to L-lactic acid to
4 control the degree of inflammatory response.

1 35. (original) The apparatus of claim 1 where said implant is a
2 hybrid bioactive coil.

1 36. (original) The apparatus of claim 35 where said hybrid
2 bioactive coil is a composite of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer
3 and an inert biocompatible coil.

1 37. (original) The apparatus of claim 36 where said inert
2 biocompatible coil is a platinum coil.

1 38. (original) The apparatus of claim 36 where said composite
2 of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer and an inert biocompatible coil
3 comprises a layer of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer on said inert
4 biocompatible coil.

1 39. (original) The apparatus of claim 36 where said composite
2 of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer and an inert biocompatible coil
3 comprises threads of said biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer attached to
4 said inert biocompatible coil.

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1 40. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises disposing the implant at
3 an implantation site and gradually absorbing the biocompatible and
4 bioabsorbable polymer without leaving residua in the implantation site.

1 41. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises degrading the
3 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer faster than by implanted metal coils
4 and providing a stronger inflammatory reaction than metal coils.

1 42. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises controlling the degradation

3 time to thereby control intravascular inflammatory reactions by selection of the
4 composition of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 43. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises regenerating tissue
3 through the interaction of immunologic cells by means of the biocompatible and
4 bioabsorbable polymer.

1 44. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises stimulating cellular
3 infiltration and proliferation in the process of degradation to accelerate fibrosis by
4 means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 45. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises accelerating fibrosis within
3 an aneurysm to more strongly anchor the implant than accomplished metal coils
4 by means of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 46. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises generating more
3 connective tissue and a less unorganized clot than metal coils so that an
4 aneurysm in which the implant is disposed is more resistant to a water hammer

5 effect of pulsatile blood than when treated by metal coils by means of the
6 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 47. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises restricting compaction of
3 coils implanted into the body cavity by accelerating scar formation the by means
4 of the biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 48. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises restricting aneurysm
3 recanalization by accelerating scar formation by means of the biocompatible and
4 bioabsorbable polymer.

1 49. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises inducing organized
3 connective tissue to fill an aneurysm and to retract the aneurysm over time due
4 to maturation of collagen fibers by reducing aneurysm size and decrease
5 aneurysm compression on brain parenchyma or cranial nerves by means of the
6 biocompatible and bioabsorbable polymer.

1 50. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises accelerating aneurysm

- 3 healing with less thrombogenicity by means of the biocompatible and
- 4 bioabsorbable polymer which is less thrombogenic than metal coils.

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cont
- 1 51. (new) The method of claim 12 where causing permanent
 - 2 blockage of flow of blood in the body cavity comprises providing an implant made
 - 3 from a mixture of polyglycolic/ poly-L-lactic acid copolymers with a 90/120 molar
 - 4 ratio of glycolic to L-lactic acid.
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